

- Section 552a

☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. For example, a letter to a friend or family member.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). You will be contacted by that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-22600-NK ✓ 8-16-60

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

Sept 9, 1960

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None Searching Unit - Room 6527
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	None Searching Unit - Room 6524
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Regular Request (Analytical Search)
<input type="checkbox"/>	All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nonsubversive References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted to Locality of
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buildup
<input type="checkbox"/>	Variations

Subject Hammerhead, Dan
 Birthdate & Place SEP 7 1960
 Address _____

Localities _____
 R (451) Date 9/9/60 Searcher Initials _____
 Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	105-22600	
	103-431111	
	Hammerhead of the	
	United Nations Co	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	62-100507	111
	press work	liste

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/3/89 BY 67
1295034

Tolson

Mohr

Parsons

Belmont

Callahan

DeLoach

Malone

McGuire

Rosen

Tamm

Trotter

W.C. Sullivan

Tele. Room

Ingram

Gandy

The Stature of Hammaraskjold

By Marquis Childs

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—With the news roaring with hurricane force from every quarter—the political debate, a new upheaval in the Congo, a man in space or not in space—it is a measure of this international civil servant that he should nevertheless still stand well to the center of the crowded stage. From a small neutral country where he had an expert's status and a relatively unimportant position in his government, Dag Hammaraskjold has become the symbol of decency and reason and the hope that world order may yet evolve out of revolution and chaos.

He has said again, as so often before, that it is not the man who is at issue in this bitter quarrel but the office of Secretary General—the independent, impartial, objective director of the United Nations executive branch. The very fact of his success as an independent, impartial, objective servant of the Security Council has made him the target of the Soviet Union.

Hammaraskjold, as he would be the first to acknowledge, could not conceivably resolve the intrigues of East and West in the Congo. Those intrigues, however they may be glossed with the color of good intention, go to the roots of power over the great mineral wealth of Katanga Province and the strategic position that the government finally dominating Central Africa will occupy.

BUT HE could, and this is what he has done, deny the use of the U. N. force to either side. He has undertaken to enforce a standstill until the conflict is somehow resolved. It must never be forgotten that he interposed the U. N. force at a moment when bloody civil and tribal warfare was about to spread with wild incitation from the inflammable Patrice Lumumba and with the Belgians recklessly determined to hold actual, if not nominal, control over their wealth in Katanga.

And that tribal-civil war could rapidly have become an international conflict with East and West each stoking the fires with their own military. In this dangerous and difficult endeavor "success" for the U. N. was bound to be qualified. A checkmate would bring the hostility of one certainly and in all probability both of the parties to this subterranean struggle.

During a wartime conference, Allied leaders a question about the Pope and the position of the Vatican came up and Stalin is said to have demanded to know how many divisions the Pope had. It expressed his contempt for everything but sheer force. Hammaraskjold has no divisions at his disposal but he has a power and a prestige that are immeasurable.

Informed opinion here is that he will survive the attack directed at him by Premier Khrushchev. There is, of course, an unhappy precedent in the way in which the Communist bloc succeeded in driving out his predecessor, Trygve Lie. They did this by calculatedly undercutting him in every possible way.

But Hammaraskjold has more stature and more tenacity than Lie and the lines this time are more clearly drawn. He will not surrender. He has the confidence of most of the Asian and African nations as well as the Western powers. If he is destroyed it is hardly too much to say that the U. N. itself will have been dealt a crippling blow.

HIS IS far from an enviable position. He must surely be one of the most lonely of men. His whole life is the U. N. and he gives to it virtually every waking moment of his time. While the present attack is more virulent than most, he has been calumniated by the extreme right, opposed not so much to Hammaraskjold himself as to the Secretary General as a symbol of the effectiveness of the U. N.—by the extreme right here in America. Interestingly enough, it is for this same reason that Moscow has set out to destroy him.

He has demonstrated in one situation after another that he can be independent, impartial and objective. For the implacable partisans of either—of, black or white, this is in itself a crime and he must be made to pay for it.

Of late the Eisenhower Administration has rested heavily on its love for the U. N. But it has stopped short of the really far-reaching support that could move it forward to a new dimension. And while some effort is being made to rally support for Hammaraskjold and the office of Secretary General, which the Soviets would wipe out, this is neither very vigorous or impassioned. Secretary of State Herter is returning to Washington at a time when his influence might be important with foreign ministers and heads of state.

file 5
Dag
Hammaraskjold
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/3/89 BY
#295834

The Washington Post and Times Herald AI
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

105-22600-A-28 1950
NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 4 1960

51 OCT 4 1960

Central Research Section

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Asks Again For Ouster Of Secretary

By EARL H. VOSS
 Star Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in another bellicose General Assembly speech, today threatened to disregard U. N. decisions unless Communist and neutralist nations are given a bigger voice in the world body's operations.

He coupled the threat with a demand that Secretary General

Partial Text of Khrushchev Talk.

Page A-6

Dag Hammarskjöld resign, declaring that "we do not ... and cannot trust him."

And he asserted that it would be "naive" to expect an agreement on disarmament to come out of any Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting, such as is being sought by neutral powers. A resolution recommending such a Big Two conference is before the General Assembly.

Mr. Khrushchev, in another attack on President Eisenhower, said the President defends "what is old, rotten, and already collapsing."

"No Smoke From Chimney"

"Some say that Khrushchev and Eisenhower should be locked in a room and kept there until they reach an agreement on disarmament, but this, of course, is naive," he said.

"We may sit together indefinitely, but if no desire to come to agreement is evinced by the President, and particularly by those quarters that back him, no smoke will come from the chimney as is the tradition when a Pope is elected."

President Eisenhower, in a letter to leaders of Ghana, Indonesia, India, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia yesterday, did not hide his reluctance to meet with Premier Khrushchev "as a mere gesture" which might mislead the world.

The Soviet Premier did not go so far in his speech as some had expected, for instance, to threaten withdrawal of the Soviet bloc from the United Nations. On the contrary he indicated the Soviet Union would continue to work to reform the United Nations by increasing the voice of neutralist and Communist states.

...this was the passage in his prepared text with which Premier Khrushchev threatened to disregard U. N. decisions:

"If the machinery which is called upon to solve the major international issues with due regard to the interests of all states, if this U. N. machinery—the Security Council and the Secretariat—resolve these questions to the detriment of the Socialist and neutralist states, then, naturally, these countries will not recognize such decisions and will rely on their own strength to defend the interests of their states, the interests of peace."

It is not the Soviet Union which is trying to destroy the United Nations, he said. It is the "imperialist powers" which, "if they persist in fol-

See U. N., Page A-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/13/82 BY 295834

file 5
 105-22600

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star AI _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

NOT RECORDED
 149 OCT 5 1960

51 OCT 1960

Continued From Last Page
...ing their time...
United Nations to a...
...case."

Disarmament would be impossible without a three-man secretariat representing Western, Communist and neutralist nations, he said.

International armed forces to keep the peace, he declared, must be directed by the three blocs, not by a single secretary general.

He rejected as inadequate the proposal of some that Mr. Hammarskjold be replaced by another single person.

Charges Anti-Red Bias

Referring to Mr. Hammarskjold, Mr. Khrushchev said:

"If he himself does not muster up enough courage to resign, so to say, in a chivalrous manner, then we shall draw up the necessary conclusions from the obtaining situation."

"It is not proper for a man who has flouted elementary justice to hold such an important post as that of secretary general. . . .

"Mr. Hammarskjold has always been biased with regard to the Socialist countries, he has always upheld the interests of the United States and other countries of monopoly capital. The events in the Congo, where he played a really deplorable role, were but the last drop that filled the cup of patience to the overflowing."

Secretary to Reply

Secretary General Hammarskjold was to speak later this afternoon, presumably exercising his right of reply to Mr. Khrushchev's renewed attack on him.

Mr. Khrushchev stuck to his prepared text with little animation. To onlookers he seemed a different man from the one who waved clenched fists on the podium Saturday in a hard-swinging attack on the United States.

Young King Hussein of Jordan followed the Soviet Premier to the rostrum to read a statement of ringing indorsement for the secretary general.

The Soviet Premier, however, along with Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko, already had left the Assembly hall.

Freedom Choice Seen

In his attack on communism and the Soviet Union, King Hussein declared:

"On almost every vital issue nations are offered a choice, becoming part of the Soviet empire subservient to the dictates of Moscow, or to remain free nations."

"It is a choice and it is for every nation to decide."

He said his Arab kingdom had made its choice, "and I am

here to reaffirm my choice of communism."

To resounding applause he added: "Communism will not survive in the Arab world. I believe that Arab nationalism is too deep rooted to ever be supplanted by a system that denies our ideals."

"In the great struggle between communism and freedom there can be no neutrality."

Distrusts UAR

As to relations with the United Arab Republic, King Hussein declared: "The aim of our sister Arab state appears to be our destruction."

President Nasser was not in the Assembly Hall, but UAR Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi entered in time to hear the attack on his country.

"The policy of the Soviets is to split friends," King Hussein asserted. "The United Arab Republic is seeking to dominate our part of the world. There is a significant parallel in these two aspirations."

British Prime Minister Macmillan and Secretary of State Herter, who had heard the new Khrushchev threat, remained to hear Prime Minister Nehru of India.

The Soviet leader had asked to be the first speaker this morning under the "right of reply" rule, as the Assembly general debate enters its third week.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Malone _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Ingram _____
 Miss Gandy _____

High Class Shown By Hammarskjold

By ANDREW TULLY,
Scripto-Howard Newspapers.

Even in international politics, which is not famous for helping old ladies across the street, it is sometimes possible to encounter class—as a Swede named Dag Hammarskjold keeps proving.

For the second time in two weeks, the United Nations Secretary-General spoke up against the bar room brawling of Nikita Khrushchev, but it was typical of Mr. Hammarskjold that his words were spoken in defense not of himself but of the United Nations.



Andrew Tully

Earlier, Khrushchev had sought to reduce the U.N. to the level of a grade school class meeting; Mr. Hammarskjold reminded the delegates they were big boys now and could even behave as gentlemen.

In a dogged, businesslike speech, Khrushchev has spent most of the morning repeating his demand that Mr. Hammarskjold resign. "We do not trust Mr. Hammarskjold and cannot trust him," he said. Then, with patronizing nastiness, "If he himself does not muster up enough courage to resign... then we shall draw the necessary conclusions."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/3/89 BY [redacted]

6 OCT 18 1960 493,834

105-22650 [redacted] b7c

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM
EDITION NIGHT
DATED 10/4/60
PAGE 26
FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

EDITOR: LEE B. WOOD

RE: [redacted] b7c

[redacted]

105-22650-
NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 18 1960

Thus described as a fraud and a probable coward, Dag Hammarskjöld strolled calmly to the lectern, sat down and addressed his calm—and icily proper—reply to the world.

A gentleman can call a man a liar with elegance. Mr. Hammarskjöld reminded the General Assembly, "Facts are facts" and they were there for whoever cared for truth. "Those who invoke history will certainly be heard by history. They will have to accept its verdict as it will be pronounced on the basis of the facts."

He saw no reason to defend himself, but he reminded the delegates coldly that "you, all of you, are the judges."

Khrushchev's statement, he noted blandly, "seems to indicate the Soviet Union finds it impossible to work with the present secretary-general. This may seem to provide a

strong reason why I should resign." But Khrushchev proposed to replace him with "an arrangement"—a triumvirate—which would make an effective executive impossible.

By resigning, he said, "I would, therefore, at the present difficult and dangerous juncture, throw the organization to the winds. I have no right to do so..."

The applause broke out then, and soon more than a third of the delegates were on their feet, while the embarrassed Mr. Hammarskjöld vainly held up both hands to quell the ovation. Khrushchev sat there, pounding both fists on the desk in his latest gesture of disapproval, and the other Red delegates followed suit. Before Mr. Hammarskjöld could quiet the hall these cautious diplomats had given him an unusual minute and a half of applause.

Dag Hammarskjöld had a little more to say. It was not the Soviet Union nor other big powers which needed the U.N. for their protection, he said, "it is all the others. In this sense, the organization is first of all their organization... I shall remain in my post as a servant... in the interests of all those other nations, as long as they wish me to do so."

Again the applause rippled through the vast dome.

"The representative of the Soviet Union spoke of courage," Mr. Hammarskjöld said quietly. "It is very easy to resign; it is not so easy to stay on. It is very easy to bow to the wish of a big power. It is another matter to resist."

Well, he had resisted before, and "if it is the wish of those nations who see in the organization their best protection in the present world, I shall now do so again."

That was all. Eventually, the Kremlin may get Dag Hammarskjöld's scalp—but he was not handing it over on a silver platter.

Assembly Applauds As Hammarskjold Refuses to Resign

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

UNITED NATIONS,
N. Y., Oct. 3—U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold today dramatically rejected a demand by Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev that he resign his powerful post as the chief executive officer of the world organization.

The usually phlegmatic Swede, his voice close to cracking as he spoke to a hushed and packed afternoon session of the General Assembly with Khrushchev in the audience, said he would serve out the remaining 3 years of his term if the smaller nations who are the big majority here want him to stay on the job.

As Khrushchev pounded the desk in front of him with both fists the bulk of the non-Communist delegates applauded loudly and for some 90 seconds. A quarter to a third of the delegates, including those from the United States, stood as they applauded.

Backed by Majority

Hammarskjold thus won the apparent backing of the bulk of the U. N.'s membership, though there was no rollcall. But the new Hammarskjold clash with Khrushchev, who said he did not and could not trust the Secretary General, made it more likely than ever that henceforth he will be hamstrung in whatever he does and that he has totally lost his past usefulness as a mediator between the giants of East and West.

The feeling here tonight was that Hammarskjold is now likely to face the kind of Soviet boycott enforced on his Norwegian predecessor, Trygve Lie, in the Korean War years, a boycott which eventually led Lie to resign in 1953. This certainly will have the effect of limiting the effectiveness of the U. N. in any future crisis of the Congo type. Quite likely it also will inhibit Hammarskjold in what he does in the Congo from now on. His term ends April 10, 1963.

Hammarskjold listened intently at the morning session as Khrushchev, confining himself to what for him was a perfunctory reading of a prepared text, blasted him for "arbitrariness and lawlessness" in handling the U. N. role in the Congo and with bias toward the Communist nations.

"If he does not muster up enough courage to resign, so to say, in a chivalrous manner," declared Khrushchev, "then we shall draw the necessary conclusions from the obtaining situation."

Prepares Reply

Hammarskjold busily jotted notes on Khrushchev's remarks and later went to his 38th-floor office to write out his reply. All knew it was coming when the Assembly met again half an hour later at 3:30 p. m. After repeating the core of the Soviet charge against him, Hammarskjold indicted Khrushchev's charges and Communist tactics in this paragraph:

"The Assembly had witnessed over the last weeks how historical truth is established; once an allegation has been repeated a few times, it is no longer allegation, it is an established fact, even if no evidence has been brought out in order to support it. However, facts are facts, and the true facts are there for whosoever cares for truth. Those who invoke history will certainly be heard by history. And they will have to accept its verdict as it will be pronounced on the basis of the facts by men free of mind and firm in their conviction that only on a scrutiny of truth can a future of peace be built."

He went on to say that all the 98 member nations were his judges, not one alone, and he appealed to these many nations which have become free in the past 15 years to "speak for themselves."

Refused to Yield

As he had said after Khrushchev's first attack on him 10 days ago, Hammarskjold declared that the argument is not over a man but over the U. N. as an institution. He repeated his conviction that "a weak or non-existent executive," such as the Soviet plan for a veto-wielding triumvirate, would mean the U. N. no longer could

protect those small nations which depend on it.

"The man holding the responsibility as chief executive should leave if he weakens the executive; he should stay if this is necessary for its maintenance," he went on.

Khrushchev's opposition today, he said, "seems to provide a strong reason why I should resign." But if he did quit, the Soviets would refuse to agree to any single successor, thus destroying the U. N. secretariat machinery, he added.

"By resigning, I would, therefore, at the present difficult and dangerous juncture throw the organization to the winds," said Hammarskjold. And before he could get well into the next sentence there was a great burst of applause and Khrushchev began pounding the table, part of the time smiling.

The same thing happened again when Hammarskjold said "I shall remain in my post during the term of my office..."

Hammarskjold, holding up his hand to halt applause, showed the depth of his feeling in his final words.

"It is very easy," he said, "to resign; it is not so easy to stay on. It is very easy to bow to the wish of a big power. It is another matter to resist."

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W. J. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED

149 OCT 18 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/3/89 BY [redacted]

59 OCT 18 1960

#295,834
b7c

But resist Khrushchev and in the light of the Communist bloc was exactly what the Swedish diplomat did here today. And he said he would continue to resist as long as it is "the wish of those nations who see in the organization their best protection in the present world."

Nehru for Revision

Khrushchev had no immediate comment, but U. S. Delegate James J. Wadsworth complimented Hammaraskjold for his "tremendous courage" and said his decision was "a very fine augury for the future." He said the Khrushchev triumvirate plan was ludicrous and showed "a determination to destroy" the U. N.

While Khrushchev hammered at the Secretary General in his speech, Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave him considerable but far from total support. Nehru in a morning speech took the pragmatic position

that Hammaraskjold might well reflect the changing world lineup by some internal U. N. reorganization steps since the big-power veto of both the United States and the Soviet Union would block any moves to amend the Charter in one direction or another.

Khrushchev got to speak under the loosely used "right of reply" to other speakers. He gave an unemotional and reasoned argument that since the U. N. was set up in 1945 the world and the balance of power in it has vastly changed. He complained once again at the exclusion of Red China and Communist Outer Mongolia. He boasted of recent Soviet achievements and argued that the U. N. structure is now "out of date," in part because the neutralist third of the world is underrepresented in the Security Council and the secretariat.

Then he moved to his attack on Hammaraskjold, saying he had "always upheld the interests of the United States and other countries of monopoly capital." He cited Hammaraskjold's handling of the Congo crisis.

Up to now, said Khrushchev, the West, led by the U. S., has been predominant in the U. N. But today "it does not even dominate under the right of the strong," a rather frank exposition of Communist thinking about power and diplomacy. He said the U. S. and U. S. S. R. today are "at least equal" in power and that

this must be reflected in the world organization.

He argued once again for a U. N. executive headed by three men, representatives of the West, the Communist bloc and the neutrals or non-aligned nations. He denied that this would destroy the U. N., as the West has contended. Only with equality, he argued, could disarmament be achieved.

He advised the U. N. not to submit "to the clamorous phrases pronounced here by Mr. Hammaraskjold" in the Congo affair. He said that President Eisenhower had defended "what is old, rotten and already collapsing" in the remaining colonial areas of

the world. By contrast, he said, the Soviet Union extends a helping hand to peoples rising against the colonialists for their freedom and independence.

Khrushchev ended with a claim that he was working for peace, that he was like "a sower who works so that man may have a good harvest." Some seeds, he said, fall upon stony grounds and some young sprouts meet with drought. In these words he seemed to be saying that the Soviet Union does not get its way at once, as it obviously is not going to, the time will come when the seeds sown at this stormy session of the U. N. will sprout and grow as the Communists wish them to.

Soviets Pressing Drive on Dag

By JOSEPH P. LASH

The Russians stepped up their drive today to oust Dag Hammarskjold and immobilize the UN.

With Soviet Premier Khrushchev showing no inclination to go home, some UN observers doubt that he is bluffing in his threat to consider all UN decisions illegal unless it bows to his demands for reorganization.

And they feel that if Khrushchev fails to lead a walk-out of the Soviet bloc, it will only be because the Soviet foreign office recalls the effect of the Russian boycott a decade ago that enabled the Security Council to take effective action in Korea.

Two influential British newspapers, the Manchester Guardian and the London Daily Express, predicted today that Khrushchev and his allies could force Hammarskjold out with a determined drive.

The Soviet Premier will stay here to lead the fight. He plans to stay at least another week. He's asked permission to spend next week-end at the Soviet Estate in Glen Cove, L. I.

Some of Hammarskjold's leading supporters, however, are preparing to leave. British Prime Minister Macmillan, who stood up for the Secretary General in his speech to the Assembly, is expected to head home tomorrow.

Presidents Tito of Yugoslavia and Nasser of the United Arab Republic, key figures in the neutralist bloc which has helped sustain Hammarskjold over Soviet objections to the UN performance in the Congo, are leaving today.

105-22600
[REDACTED] b7C
CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. POST
EDITION BLUE-2STAR
DATED 10/4/60
PAGE 3
FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

EDITOR: JAMES WECHSLER

RE: [REDACTED] b7C

105-22600-A-
NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 18 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/4/89 BY [REDACTED] b7C
295,834

59 OCT 18 1960

Wants to See Macmillan
Khrushchev has indicated that he would like to return a visit by Macmillan last week before the Prime Minister goes home.

Because of Macmillan's tight schedule today, Khrushchev's call could not be arranged immediately, but it was considered likely that it would take place late today.

After visiting Khrushchev this morning at Russia's Park Av. headquarters, Moulay Hassan, Crown Prince of Morocco, said that he and the Soviet chief "are in agreement on the liberation of Algeria and the liberation of all colonial peoples."

Dag Vows to Stay On

Hammarhjold declared yesterday that despite the Soviet withdrawal of confidence he will remain at his post at least until 1963 when his term of office expires, if the middle and smaller powers wish him to do so.

Judging by the ovation given him, the Soviet bloc at present stands isolated on the issue.

No one pretends to know what is driving Khrushchev on. Some diplomats say it is fury at being thwarted in the Congo. Others believe his shock tactics are designed to dramatize the new power balance in the world. Some say it is competition with the West for the allegiance of the newly emerging states; others suspect it is competition with Peking.

No Rush to Summit.

Still another view has it that he is seeking to shoulder the issue of UN reorganization onto the agenda of the next summit conference.

So far as the summit is con-

See Editorial on Page 34
and Max Lerner on Page 43.

cerned, he indicated again last night that he is not in a hurry.

In identical letters to the five top neutralist leaders who have been urging an Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting, he wrote he was ready to resume contacts with the U. S. if it found the courage to condemn the "aggressive acts" involved in the U-2 and RB-47 affairs. Khrushchev's reply also seemed to rule out a meeting between his foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, and Secretary of State Herter. President Eisenhower while rejecting a top-level meeting said Herter was available if the Soviet Union wanted to discuss concrete measures for reducing tensions.

Postpone Action

The Assembly put over until tomorrow discussion of the neutralist resolution urging a resumption of U. S.-Soviet contacts. An Australian amendment would broaden this into a four-power affair, as the Paris summit was supposed to be. As for time, the Australians would have the Assembly urge such a meeting at "the earliest practicable date."

Ambassador U. Thant of Burma conceded chances of solving the representation issue appeared to be "as remote as ever" but this should not prevent members from trying to get the issue discussed. By not admitting Peking, the UN was damaging itself rather than the Peoples Republic of China. He appealed to members to review their positions "dispassionately" for without Peking's participation "burning questions of the day like disarmament will not be solved realistically."

The Security Council will meet Friday to consider Nigeria's application for UN membership. The Assembly is expected to give final approval to the application Friday afternoon and make Nigeria the 99th member.

PRESS IN MOSCOW REVILES U.N. HEAD

Attacks on Hammarskjold
Widened and His Choice of
Western Aides Assailed

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Oct. 8—The Soviet press expanded its charges against Dag Hammarskjold today and extended its bitter attacks to his Western aides in the United Nations Secretariat. Moscow's official newspapers and the Soviet press agency Tass accused Mr. Hammarskjold with blistering scorn of having repeatedly violated the United Nations Charter. They said he had illegally sought to expand his powers and had acted in the interests of the United States and its Western allies on all important world questions during the last five years.

Commentaries by special correspondents of the Government newspaper Izvestia, the Communist youth paper Komsomolskaya Pravda, and the Russian Republic's newspaper, Sovetskaya Rossiya, as well as Tass, portrayed the Secretary General as a hereditary friend of Western big business.

"It is not for nothing that the United States in 1953 proposed to appoint Hammarskjold as Secretary General of the United Nations," said L. Kuznetsov, New York correspondent of Komsomolskaya Pravda.

There was no mention of the fact that Mr. Hammarskjold was proposed only after it had been ascertained that he would receive the approval of the Soviet Union in the Security Council as successor of the first Secretary General, Trygve Lie. Mr. Hammarskjold was appointed after the Soviet Union refused to further cooperation with Mr. Lie.

Discrimination Alleged

The consensus of the Soviet writers was that Mr. Hammarskjold not only had acted in the interests of the West against the Soviet Union but also had padded the Secretariat with Americans and other Western representatives, thereby discriminating against the Eastern bloc and Africans.

"All this was plainly intended to support Premier Khrushchev's demand in New York that Mr. Hammarskjold resign. Mr. Khrushchev has proposed that the Secretary General be replaced by a three-man committee consisting of representatives of the East, the West and neutral nations."

"Two-thirds of the officials in numerous offices of the United Nations palace are citizens of the United States and their partners in military blocs," Izvestia said. "They take in a rich harvest of salaries, roam around the world with fat traveling allowances in their pockets and are engaged, to put it bluntly, not in political business alone."

The newspaper charged that a special mission sent by Mr. Hammarskjold to investigate the need for aid in Laos had spent \$260,000 on good living there and then had recommended that assistance amounting to \$213,000 be granted to that country.

Decision on Guinea Scored

A Dutch representative sent by Mr. Hammarskjold to Guinea was accused by the paper of receiving \$40,000 for his work and reporting that Guinea needed financial aid.

Izvestia also complained that the special representative appointed by the United Nations to investigate the "nonexistent Hungarian question," Sir Leslie Munro, received a salary of \$12,000 last year and expected to get \$13,000 this year for doing "nothing but slander the Hungarian People's Republics."

"The slanderer resides in New York, rides about in official cars, is engaged in shady financial dealings among other things, slings mud at the Hungarian people at every convenient opportunity and pockets considerable sums as remuneration," the Izvestia report said.

It complained further that the United Nations Commission for Unification and Restoration of Korea had spent \$2,500,000 in ten years and had only done its

best "to deepen the split in Korea."

The chief burden of blame, however, was directed at Mr. Hammarskjold. He was accused of having tried "illegally to enlarge his power" of having "displayed frantic activity in implementation of illegal resolutions directed against the Hungarian Peoples' Republic and the U. S. S. R." of having acted for the West in the crisis in Lebanon and Jordan in 1958 and of winding up with a "disgusting role" in the Congo.

Finally, the newspaper said, he has failed to "show chivalry by resigning from his post" at Mr. Khrushchev's demand.

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Parsons ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
DeLoach ✓
Malone ✓
McGuire ✓
Rosen ✓
Tamm ✓
Trotter ✓
W.C. Sullivan ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Ingram ✓
Gandy ✓

file 5/
105-22600 b7c
Hammarskjold

Dag ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/3/89 BY 295834

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

105-22600
NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 17 1960

A - OCT 9 1960

57 OCT 18 1960

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

Hammaraskjold's Reply To Demand He Resign

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 3 (AP)—The text of U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammaraskjold's statement to the General Assembly today:

The head of the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly this morning, in exercising his right of reply, said among many other things that the present Secretary General has always been biased against the Socialist countries, that he has used the United Nations in support of the colonial powers, fighting the Congolese government and Parliament in order to impose "a new yoke on the Congo," and finally that if I, myself, and I quote, "do not muster up enough courage to resign, so to say, in a chivalrous manner, then the Soviet Union will draw the necessary

conclusions from the obtained situation."

In support of this challenge, the representative of the Soviet Union said that it is not proper for a man who has "flouted elementary justice to hold such an important post as that of the Secretary General." And later on he found reason to say to the delegates of this session that they should not "submit to the glamorous phrases pronounced here" by me "in attempts to justify the bloody crime perpetrated against the Congolese people."

The General Assembly can rightly expect an immediate reply from my side to a statement so directly addressed to me and regarding the matter of such potential significance. The Assembly has witnessed

over the last weeks how historical truth is established once an allegation has been repeated a few times, it is no longer an allegation, it is an established fact, even if no evidence has been brought out in order to support it.

However, facts are facts, and the true facts are there for whosoever cares for truth. Those who invoke history will certainly be heard by history. And they will have to accept its verdict as it will be pronounced on the basis of the facts by men free of mind and firm in their conviction that only on a scrutiny of truth can a future of peace be built.

I have no reason to defend myself or my colleagues against the accusations in judgment to which you have listened. Let me say only this, that YOU, all of you are the judges. No single party can claim that authority. I am sure you will be guided by truth and justice.

In particular, let those who know what the United Nations has done and is doing in the Congo and those who are not pursuing aims proper only to themselves pass judgment on our actions there. Let the countries who have liberated themselves in the last 15 years speak for themselves.

I regret that the intervention to which I have found it necessary to reply has again ended to personalize an issue which, as I have said, in my view is not a question of a man but of an institution. The man does not count, the institution does.

A weak or nonexistent ex-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/4/89 BY [redacted]

#295859

58 JAN 4 1961

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-16
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date 10-4-60

105-22600-12
 NOT RECORDED
 117 JAN 4 1961

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

ecutive would mean that the United Nations would no longer be able to serve as an effective instrument for active protection of the interests of those many members who need such protection. The man holding the responsibility as chief executive should leave if he weakens the executive; he should stay if this is necessary for its maintenance. This, and only this, seems to me to be the substantive criterion that has to be applied.

I said the other day that I would not wish to continue to serve as Secretary General one day longer than such continued service was, and was considered to be, in the best interests of the organization. The statement this morning seems to indicate that the Soviet Union finds it impossible to work with the present Secretary General.

This may seem to provide a

strong reason why I should resign. However, the Soviet Union has also made it clear that, if the present Secretary General were to resign now, they would not wish to elect a new incumbent, but insist on an arrangement which — and this is my firm conviction based on broad experience — would make it impossible to maintain an effective executive.

By resigning, I would, therefore, at the present difficult and dangerous juncture, throw the organization to the winds. I have no right to do so because I have a responsibility to all those states members for which the organization is of decisive importance, a responsibility which overrides all other considerations.

It is not the Soviet Union, or, indeed, any other big powers who need the United Nations for their protection; it

is all the others. In this sense the organization is first of all THEIR organization, and I deeply believe in the wisdom with which they will be able to use it and guide it.

I shall remain in my post during the term of my office as a servant of the organization in the interests of all those other nations, as long as THEY wish me to do so.

In this context the representative of the Soviet Union spoke of courage. It is very easy to resign; it is not so easy to stay on. It is very easy to bow to the wish of a big power. It is another matter to resist.

As is well known to all members of this Assembly, I have done so before on many occasions and in many directions. If it is the wish of those nations who see in the organization their best protection in the present world, I shall do so again.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 Date _____

Russians Set to Step Up Assault on U. N. Chief

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union whetted its ax today for a full-scale assault on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld and his role in the Congo. The Russians made clear they will try to make Mr. Hammarskjöld the scapegoat for the U. N.'s financial plight, as debate on the cost of the U. N. Congo operation went into its second day before the Budgetary Committee.

The Soviet Union has called for an end to the vast operation in the Congo, declaring that Mr. Hammarskjöld has brought the United Nations to the brink of bankruptcy in order to pay for it.

The Communist-bloc nations argue that the United States and its Western allies put the Congo in its present state of chaos. The Communists flatly refuse to pay any part of the \$66 million needed to carry on the U. N. operation through this year.

Mr. Hammarskjöld has warned that the whole Congo operation might have to be scrapped unless the General Assembly gets the member states to foot the bill quickly.

The United States announced it will help tide the U. N. through by contributing \$14 million more than its normal share of the Congo cost. It appeals to other U. N. members to shoulder their share of the burden.

The Russians insist that the payments are not mandatory because the cost of the operation is not included in the regular U. N. budget.

They have been trying to abolish the Congo force on grounds it was illegal from the start and that Mr. Hammarskjöld was acting as an agent for the Western powers. They insist that he take steps at once to put a stop to "unconstitutional Congo expenses."

The Russians have little chance of blocking Mr. Hammarskjöld's proposal that the Congo operation be made part of the regular budget. But the tack they have been taking may serve as the base for their expected assault on the Secretary General when the entire Congo question comes before the General Assembly.

They have attempted to depict him as a tool of the Belgians and the United States and have charged that he acted as a Western agent in the Congo crisis without consulting the rest of the U. N. members.

The Russians have been trying to build up a case against Mr. Hammarskjöld ever since Premier Khrushchev demanded that his post be abolished and a three-man board elected in his place. So far the campaign against Mr. Hammarskjöld has won little support even from the Asian-African neutrals, on whom the Communists had counted.

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

105-22600

file

105-22600-A
NOT RECORDED
149 NOV 5, 1960

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/4/89 BY [redacted]

295839

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-22600 NR 24 1-13-61

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-22600 NR 2-14-61

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *also*

DATE: February 20, 1961

FROM : [REDACTED] *b7C*SUBJECT: PRO-LUMUMBA DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE
UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - AFRICA

At 5:45 p.m., 2-19-61, Special Agent [REDACTED] New York Office (NYO), called to report receipt of anonymous telephone call to NYO concerning a plan to kill United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. *9576*

At 5:04 p.m., 2-19-61, NYO Complaint Clerk [REDACTED] received the call. The caller, a male who talked rather fast and had what might be described as a Negro accent, said: "Keep a close watch on Dag Hammarskjold. He has been sentenced to death in a secret meeting of a secret organization." The caller was pressed for further details, particularly his identity and that of the organization. He declined to give any more data except to repeat that it is a "secret" organization. According to NYO, the caller may have said "Negro meeting" rather than "secret meeting" but it was understood by the NYO employee to be "secret meeting." *b7C*

NYO reported the call immediately to the New York City Police Department and the UN Security Office and shortly thereafter received a call from Don Thomas, an aide to Hammarskjold. Thomas wanted to verify the fact NYO had received the anonymous call. Thomas was assured we had and that we would be alert for any further pertinent information. *b7C*

At 6 p.m., writer furnished above data to [REDACTED] of State Department Security Office.

Nationalities Intelligence Section, which is following captioned matter, has been advised and will confirm data given State. NYO is sending airtel confirming information furnished telephonically. *105 2200*

ACTION:

For information.

57 MAR 8 1961

FEB 28 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/4/87 BY [REDACTED]

NAT. INT. SEC. [REDACTED]

NOT RECORDED
FEB 25 1961*b7C*

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-22600 1012 2-16-61

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4-22b Rev. (11-17-59)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: HAMMARSKJOLD, Dag

R#

Date 6/12

Searcher
Number 523

Prod:

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

HAMMARSKJOLD, Dag (VAR)

I 105-22600 (I)

I 105-22600-9 (Summary)
(8-23-60)

HAMMARSKJOLD OF THE UNITED
NATIONS (VAR)

I 62-100507

SUN 14 1961

ONLY MAIN'S + SUMMARY LISTED.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/4/89 BY

295834 10/4/89

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-22600 NR dt 6-1-61, 7-15-61, + 7-27-61

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

SECRET

9-5-61

W. C. Sullivan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.Belmont
Sullivan
BraniganBelmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FROM :

W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT:

IS - R

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN

To advise of State Department's proposal for working-level conference State, CIA and FBI to anticipate and resolve problems and plan for 16th Session, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) scheduled to begin 9-19-61 in New York. To recommend we participate in such conference and that ASAC Schmit, New York Office, or another Supervisor represent FBI. Airtel to New York attached.

State has proposed a working-level conference, State communication 8-25-61 attached. No date for same has been set. It is felt we should participate and cooperate in such conference restricting our participation to our interests and jurisdiction and we should not become involved in physical protection of any diplomats. Believed ASAC Schmit or another supervisor, New York Office, and SA [redacted] New York Office, who handled working-level liaison in 1960, or another agent familiar with those arrangements represent FBI.

Over past weekend it was announced that President Kennedy may address the UNGA. It is suggested that this will attract top leaders from Soviet-bloc countries but no official information has as yet been received as to identities of top Soviet personnel who may come to the UNGA. Publicity shows Frol Kozlov, Deputy Premier, USSR, will attend UNGA.

62-77787-240

Enc. [redacted]

(10)

1 - 62-77787 (UN Personnel General)

Classified by [redacted]

Declassify on: OADR
Per Person ReleaseNOT RECORDED
129 SEP 12 1961

22 SEP 12 1961

XEROX
SEP 12 1961

ENCLOSURE

67 SEP 12 1961

SECRET

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

Re: [REDACTED] (S)
62-77787-240 b1

~~SECRET~~

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, attached is airtel to New York enclosing 2 copies of State Department communication mentioned above authorizing ASAC Schmit, or another supervisor, New York, and SA [REDACTED] or another special agent, New York Office, familiar with arrangements made in 1960 represent FBI in a conference with State and CIA to consider arrangements for the forthcoming session UNGA.

-b7c- [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ✓
OK but we must never forget
that the present Secretary
General of the U.N. exulted
us from the U.N. building &
said: "Goddamn Stevenson
has any enthusiasm for the
FBI." C

~~SECRET~~

SEARCH S

Subj:

Hammarckfold, Dag

R#

Date

Searcher
Number

134

Prod:

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Dag L
*SI**(VAC)**Hammarckfold of the United Nations**62-100507**Hammarckfold, Dag (VAC)*
*SI**(VAC)**Hammarckfold, Hjalmar - Dag*
SI

SEARCH S

Subj:

Hammarckfold, Dag

R#

Date

Searcher
Number

134

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

10/11/89

SERIAL

*has to main file only**105-22600**Serial:**105-22600-9**8-23-62**Dag H.A.K.**(ba)**SI**Dag Hjalmar (Hjalmar)**SI**(ba)**Dag Hjalmar Hjalmar**SI*

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-22600-10

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
September 19, 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (S) b1

[REDACTED]

(C) It is noted that the "New York Journal American" of September 18, 1961, indicates Hammarskjold's address as 73 East 73rd Street, New York City.

Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR 10/4/89
#295834

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

☒ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-22600 - NR dt 9/19/61

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Evans _____
 Mr. Malone _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Ingram _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Director of the FBI
 Washington Building
 Washington 5, D.C.

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover:

Listed below are several questions that I would like to have answers to?
 Any personal comment that you might have dealing with any of the questions would be appreciated?

Are the communists responsible for Dag Hammarskjold's death?

Is there any evidence that might prove, or throw a strong suspicion on the Reds?

Have there been any previous attempts on Dag's life?

Can you give me a list of sound concrete reasons why the communists would want Dag out of the way?

I thank you for your time and trouble.

Sincerely yours

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10/4/89 BY [redacted]

EXP. PROC.

SEP 25 1961

REC-57

105-22600-11

17 OCT 3 1961

1 perot
 9-27-61

ack
 9-27-61

September 28, 1961

REC-5765-22600-11

112

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated September 21, 1961, has been received, and the interest prompting you to communicate with me is appreciated.

In response to your inquiries concerning the death of Dag Hammarskjold, I would like to point out that representation of the United States in the United Nations is a function of another Government agency. Consequently, I cannot be of assistance to you on this occasion. I am referring a copy of your letter to The Honorable, The Secretary of State, Washington 25, D. C., for whatever assistance he might be able to afford you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
SEP 28 1961
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information of a derogatory nature identifiable with [REDACTED] and no prior correspondence. Copy of incoming by form referral to The Secretary of State.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

64 OCT 9 1961

TELETYPE UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/4/89 BY [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: January 18, 1962

FROM : D. J. BRENNAN

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR RECOMMENDATION OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
TO INVESTIGATE DEATH OF DAG HAMMARSKJOLD

On 1-17-62 [redacted] Office of International Administration, U. S. Department of State, advised the Bureau Liaison that the United Nations is sending a group to Northern Rhodesia in about a week to 10 days to investigate the death of former United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, who was killed in an air crash there on 9-18-61. [redacted] would like the Bureau, if possible, to recommend a former Bureau Agent who has had extensive criminal investigative experience. [redacted] said that a technical knowledge of aircraft is not necessary as the Civil Aeronautics Board has recommended an individual to make the examination of the wreckage of the plane.

[redacted] said that in the event the Bureau is unable to recommend anyone he plans to contact the Society of Former Special Agents and possibly the International Association of Chiefs of Police. [redacted] stated the assignment will be for approximately one month and the people participating will be hired by the United Nations under a special services agreement.

ACTION:

Refer to Administrative Division for comments as to recommending a former Bureau Agent. REG-12 105-22600-12

(8)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Haynes

1-17-62
SEC. 1-17-62

50 JAN 24 1962

co advised by Liaison
on 1/17/62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/4/89 BY [redacted]
#295834

17 JAN 23 1962

PERMS. REC. UNIT